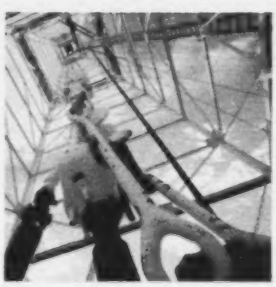
2014 Annual
Alberta Regional
Labour Market Review



Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake . Lethbridge-Medicine Hat
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton . Red Deer . Calgary . Camrose-Drumheller .

Alberta
Government

Overview

In 2014, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate of all Canadian provinces

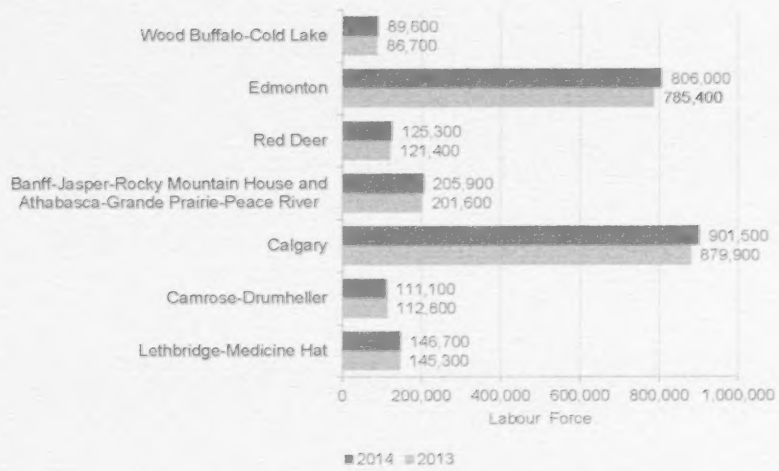
In 2014, the employment rate in Alberta at 69.3% was the highest in the country and 7.9 percentage points higher than the national average (see glossary of definitions). Alberta's participation rate at 72.7% was the highest in Canada and 6.7 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 4.7% was lower than the national average by 2.2 percentage points and was the second lowest in Canada, after Saskatchewan's 3.8% (See Figure 1).

Alberta's labour force increased by 2.3% or 53,100 between 2013 and 2014. All regions except Camrose-Drumheller, had increases in their labour force. The labour force grew by 21,600 in the Calgary region, the largest increase of the seven regions. The Camrose-Drumheller region had its labour force decline by 1.5% or 1,700. In 2014, the Edmonton and Calgary regions accounted for 71.6% of Alberta's labour force (See Figure 2).

Figure 1
Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2014

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	66.0%	61.4%	6.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.0%	53.8%	11.9%
Prince Edward Island	68.7%	61.4%	10.6%
Nova Scotia	62.8%	57.2%	9.0%
New Brunswick	63.2%	56.9%	9.9%
Quebec	64.7%	59.7%	7.7%
Ontario	65.8%	61.0%	7.3%
Manitoba	67.8%	64.2%	5.4%
Saskatchewan	69.7%	67.0%	3.8%
Alberta	**72.7%**	**69.3%**	**4.7%**
British Columbia	63.3%	59.5%	6.1%

Figure 2
Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2013 and 2014



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment increased by 48,400, the second highest in the country

Employment increased by 48,400 in Alberta to 2,274,600 between 2013 and 2014. Employment rose in every region except Camrose-Drumheller. The Calgary region had the largest employment increase of 2.3% or 19,300, followed by the Edmonton region with an increase of 2.3% or 17,400 (See Figure 3).

Between 2013 and 2014, unemployment in Alberta rose by 4,800. Unemployment fell in three regions in the province: Red Deer, where it fell by 1,200; Camrose-Drumheller, where it fell by 500; Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, where it fell by 200. The Edmonton region saw the largest increase in unemployment, 3,100 people, followed by the Calgary region increase of 2,400 (See Figure 4).

Figure 3

Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2013 and 2014

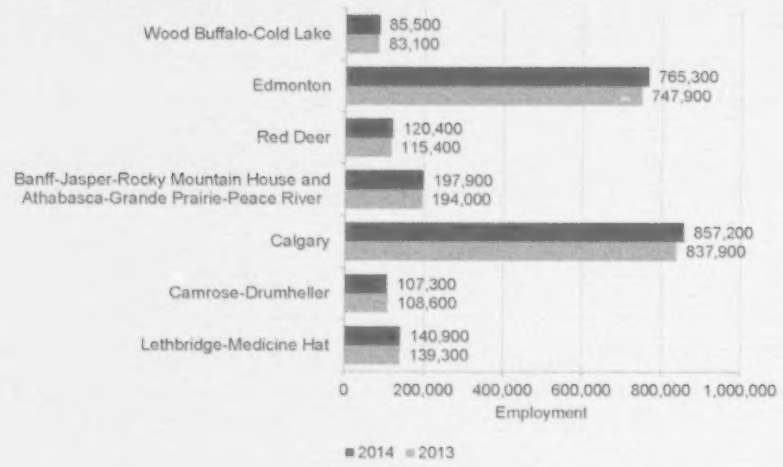
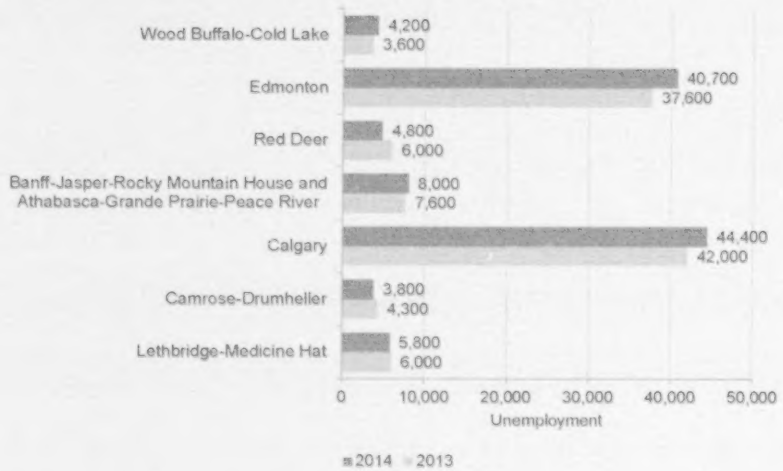


Figure 4

Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2013 and 2014



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

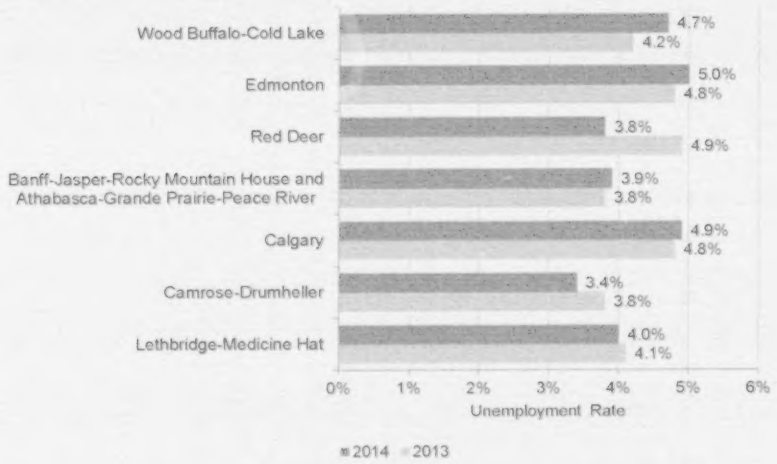
In 2014, unemployment rates were below 5% for all regions except the Edmonton region

Alberta's unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2014, up 0.1 percentage points from the previous year. Unemployment rates fell in three of the seven regions, and the largest decline of 1.1 percentage points, was in the Red Deer region, from 4.9% to 3.8%.

The Edmonton region had the highest unemployment rate in 2014, at 5.0%. The Region with the lowest unemployment rate was Camrose-Drumheller, at 3.4% (See Figure 5).

Figure 5

Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2013 and 2014



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2014, the region's participation rate, at 78.4%, was the highest among all regions

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 16.7% increase in unemployment between 2013 and 2014. Employment in the region grew by 2.9% in 2014 compared to a year ago, increasing from 83,100 in 2013 to 85,500 in 2014. The participation rate was 78.4% in 2014, the highest among the seven regions (See Figure 6).

The region had the highest employment rate at 74.8%

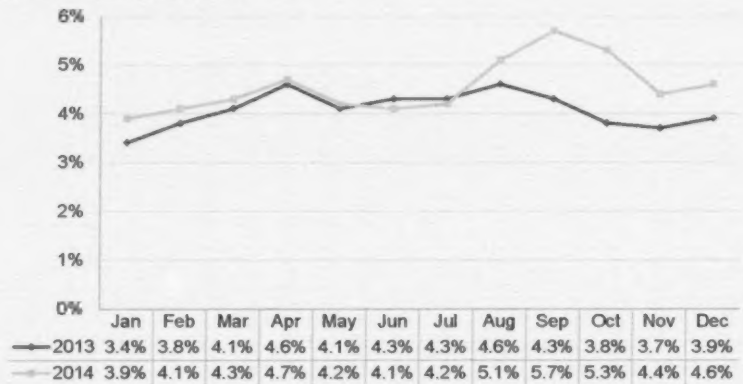
Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2013 and 2014. The unemployment rate for this region was higher in 2014 than the previous year, except in June, and July.

The 2014 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 4.7%. This region had the fourth lowest unemployment rate among the seven regions in Alberta, behind Camrose-Drumheller region at 3.4%, Red Deer at 3.8% and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River at 3.9%.

Figure 6
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	109,900	114,300	4.0%
Labour force (000s)	86,700	89,600	3.3%
Employment (000s)	83,100	85,500	2.9%
Unemployment (000s)	3,600	4,200	16.7%
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.7%	
Participation rate	78.9%	78.4%	

Figure 7
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%
2014	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	5.1%	5.7%	5.3%	4.4%	4.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 8 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Employment rose in the Goods-Producing industries by 3,000 (see Glossary of Definitions) while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 700 between 2013 and 2014. Eight of the 16 industry groups had higher employment in 2014 (Figure 8). The three industries with the largest employment increase were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up by 2,400; Accommodation and Food Services, up by 900 and Educational Services, up by 700.

Figure 8

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	20,900	23,300	2,400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,500	10,800	300
Manufacturing	**	1,500	**
Trade	10,200	10,400	200
Transportation and Warehousing	6,200	4,600	-1,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,500	2,100	-400
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,300	2,200	-1,100
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,000	3,300	-700
Educational Services	3,600	4,300	700
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,700	6,100	400
Information, Culture and Recreation	**	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	4,500	5,400	900
Other Services[1]	4,000	4,600	600
Public Administration	3,400	3,700	300

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Employment increased from 194,000 in 2013 to 197, 900 in 2014

In 2014, the unemployment rate in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region rose 0.1 percentage points to 3.9%. The region's labour force increased by 2.1% or 4,300 and unemployment rose by 5.3% or 400. Employment increased by 2.0% or 3,900 between the two years. In 2014, the region's working age population increased by 1.5%, and the participation rate rose to 74.9% from 74.4% a year ago (See Figure 9).

The region had the third lowest unemployment rate in the province at 3.9%

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate was below 4.0% except for August, September, October and November. The monthly unemployment in 2014 peaked in October at 4.8% and decreased to 3.8% by December. The 2014 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 3.9%, the third lowest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 9

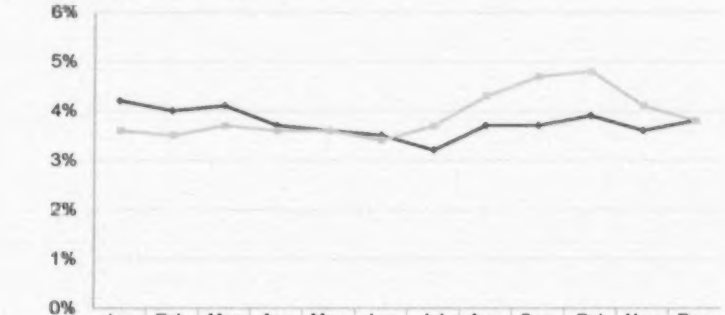
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	270,800	274,900	1.5%
Labour force (000s)	201,600	205,900	2.1%
Employment (000s)	194,000	197,900	2.0%
Unemployment (000s)	7,600	8,000	5.3%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.9%	
Participation rate	74.4%	74.9%	

Figure 10

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%
2014	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 1,300 in 2014 and the Services-Producing industries saw an increase of 2,600. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment in this region were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 2,600; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 2,400; Educational Services, up 1,300.

Figure 11

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	9,100	6,900	-2,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	25,900	28,500	2,600
Utilities	**	1,800	**
Construction	23,400	22,900	-500
Manufacturing	8,700	9,500	800
Trade	26,400	24,900	-1,500
Transportation and Warehousing	13,100	11,600	-1,500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	6,900	8,100	1,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9,000	9,700	700
Business, Building and Other Support Services	5,800	5,600	-200
Educational Services	10,700	12,000	1,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,300	18,700	2,400
Information, Culture and Recreation	5,800	5,600	-200
Accommodation and Food Services	15,700	13,900	-1,800
Other Services[1]	10,900	11,900	1,000
Public Administration	5,200	6,400	1,200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

The labour force grew by 2.6% in 2014 and the region's unemployment rate at 5.0%, was the highest in the province

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 20,600, or by 2.6% between 2013 and 2014. Employment increased by 17,400 and unemployment rose by 3,100 over the same period. The participation rate fell from 73.2% in 2013 to 73.0% in 2014. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points, to 5.0% in 2014 from 4.8% in 2013 (See Figure 12).

The region had the second largest employment increase of 17,400

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2013 and 2014. The unemployment rate for Edmonton in 2014 remained above the 2013 levels from January to November; however, the rate dropped to 4.3% in December. The 2014 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 5.0%, which was the highest unemployment rate among the seven regions in Alberta.

Figure 12

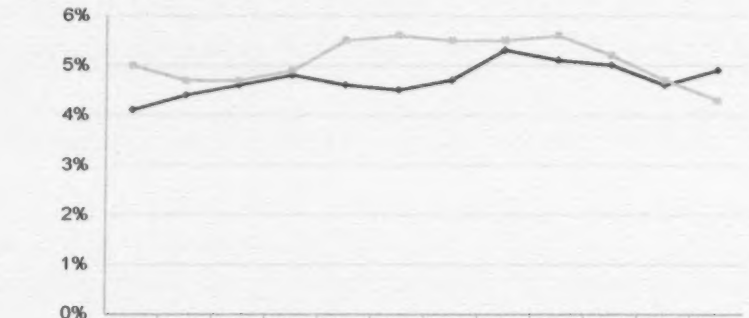
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	1,073,000	1,104,700	3.0%
Labour force (000s)	785,400	806,000	2.6%
Employment (000s)	747,900	765,300	2.3%
Unemployment (000s)	37,600	40,700	8.2%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	5.0%	
Participation rate	73.2%	73.0%	

Figure 13

Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%
2014	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	4.7%	4.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in both the Goods-Producing and Services- Producing industries increased in 2014 by 2,000 and 15,400 respectively. Employment increased in all but five of the 16 industries. The three industries in Edmonton with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 9,800; Transportation and Warehousing, up 5,500; Construction, up 4,200.

Figure 14
Edmonton Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	6,700	5,000	-1,700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	31,900	33,200	1,300
Utilities	6,900	7,300	400
Construction	87,600	91,800	4,200
Manufacturing	60,200	58,100	-2,100
Trade	123,500	116,300	-7,200
Transportation and Warehousing	41,100	46,600	5,500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	36,600	34,000	-2,600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	48,700	58,500	9,800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	26,200	25,900	-300
Educational Services	43,700	44,100	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	83,200	84,600	1,400
Information, Culture and Recreation	22,300	24,900	2,600
Accommodation and Food Services	48,500	51,500	3,000
Other Services[1]	41,400	43,700	2,300
Public Administration	39,200	39,800	600

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

The region's labour force and employment increased by 3,900 and 5,000 respectively, in 2014

The Red Deer region saw a 3.2% increase in its labour force between 2013 and 2014. The participation rate rose 0.3 percentage points, from 75.0% in 2013 to 75.3% in 2014. Employment increased by 4.3% while unemployment decreased by 20.0% in 2014. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 3.8% in 2014 (See Figure 15).

The region's unemployment rate fell to 3.8% in 2014, the second lowest of all the regions

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2013 and 2014. Except for December, the 2014 monthly unemployment rates were lower than in 2013. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2014, at 3.8%, was the second lowest of all the regions.

Figure 15

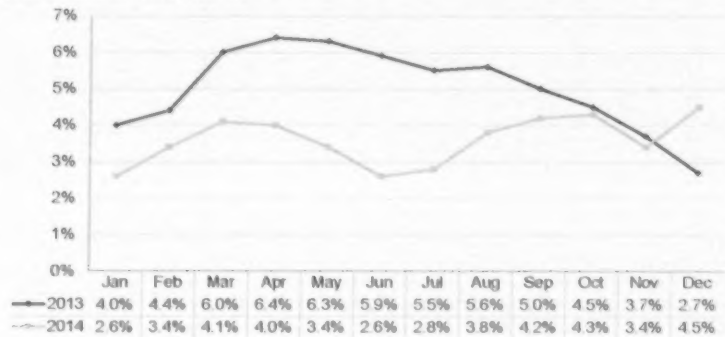
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	161,900	166,500	2.8%
Labour force (000s)	121,400	125,300	3.2%
Employment (000s)	115,400	120,400	4.3%
Unemployment (000s)	6,000	4,800	-20.0%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	3.8%	
Participation rate	75.0%	75.3%	

Figure 16

Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4.0%	4.4%	6.0%	6.4%	6.3%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.5%	3.7%	2.7%
2014	2.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%	3.4%	4.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Accommodation and Food Services industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 600 in 2014 and increased by 4,300 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment were: Accommodation and Food Services, up 3,100; Other Services, up 2,300; and Construction, up 2,200.

Figure 17

Red Deer Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	6,400	5,600	-800
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	12,800	10,200	-2,600
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	12,900	15,100	2,200
Manufacturing	6,700	8,400	1,700
Trade	17,600	17,200	-400
Transportation and Warehousing	3,300	3,600	300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	6,100	5,900	-200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,300	6,100	800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,400	1,900	-500
Educational Services	4,900	6,000	1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,500	15,700	1,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,700	2,300	-400
Accommodation and Food Services	6,100	9,200	3,100
Other Services[1]	7,700	10,000	2,300
Public Administration	5,700	2,700	-3,000

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force increased by 2.5% and employment increased by 2.3%

In 2014, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 2.5% or 21,600 and employment increased by 2.3% or 19,300. The region's participation rate fell by 0.8 percentage points between 2013 and 2014 to 73.2%. The unemployment rate at 4.9% increased by 0.1 percentage points from 2013 (See Figure 18).

The region had the largest employment increase of 19,300

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, the region's unemployment rate was 5.0% or below seven months of the year. The Calgary region's 2014 unemployment rate peaked in May at 5.7% and decreased to 4.4% by December. The 2014 annual unemployment rate at 4.9% for the Calgary region was the second highest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 18

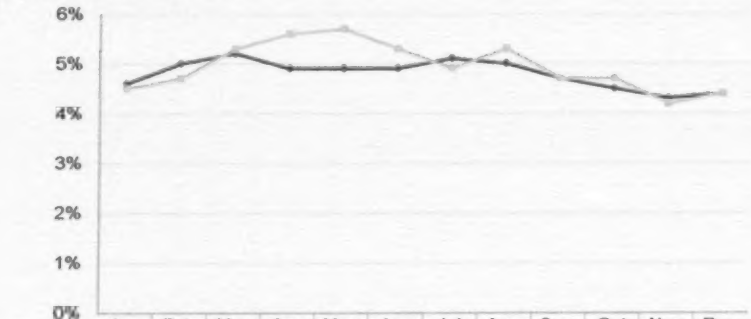
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	1,188,300	1,231,300	3.6%
Labour force (000s)	879,900	901,500	2.5%
Employment (000s)	837,900	857,200	2.3%
Unemployment (000s)	42,000	44,400	5.7%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.9%	
Participation rate	74.0%	73.2%	

Figure 19

Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4.6%	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%
2014	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.2%	4.4%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Trade

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment increased by 9,100 in the Goods-Producing industries in 2014, and rose by 10,200 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with employment increase of 5,000 or more in 2014 were: Trade, up 6,400; Construction, up 5,900; and Transportation and Warehousing, up 5,000.

Figure 20
Calgary Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	5,100	4,900	-200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	64,100	65,600	1,500
Utilities	7700	6000	-1,700
Construction	87,300	93,200	5,900
Manufacturing	49,100	52,600	3,500
Trade	111,500	117,900	6,400
Transportation and Warehousing	47,500	52,500	5,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	44,700	46,300	1,600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	100,300	99,200	-1,100
Business, Building and Other Support Services	33,400	35,400	2,000
Educational Services	46,100	46,000	-100
Health Care and Social Assistance	88,000	88,300	300
Information, Culture and Recreation	34,600	31,100	-3,500
Accommodation and Food Services	53,400	54,900	1,500
Other Services[1]	39,400	39,100	-300
Public Administration	25,700	24,100	-1,600

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes; and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

Unemployment decreased by 11.6% to 3,800 in 2014

In 2014, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 1.5% or 1,700; employment decreased by 1.2% or 1,300; and unemployment decreased by 11.6% or 500. The region's participation rate fell by 1.6 percentage points between 2013 and 2014 to 68.9%. The unemployment rate was 3.4%, the lowest among the seven regions (See Figure 21).

The 2014 annual unemployment rate of 3.4% was the lowest in the province

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate trended downwards from January through to November. The monthly unemployment rate in December 2014 was 1.6 percentage points lower than in January.

Figure 21

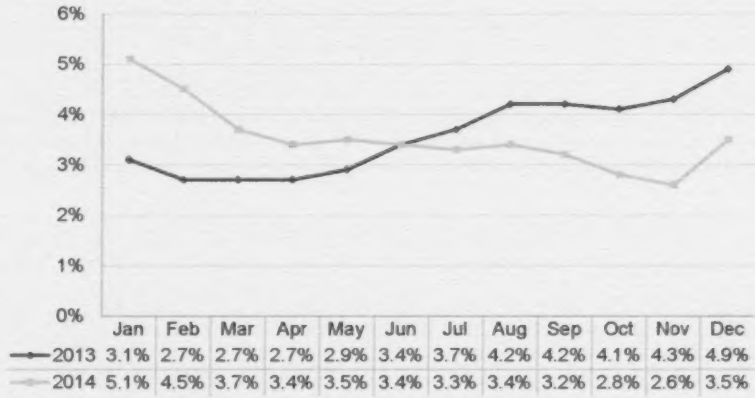
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	159,900	161,300	0.9%
Labour force (000s)	112,800	111,100	-1.5%
Employment (000s)	108,600	107,300	-1.2%
Unemployment (000s)	4,300	3,800	-11.6%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.4%	
Participation rate	70.5%	68.9%	

Figure 22

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	4.9%
2014	5.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	3.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Health Care and Social Assistance

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 1,700 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 3,000. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Health Care and Social Assistance, up 2,200; Construction, up 1,500; and both Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing up 1,200.

Figure 23

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	16,400	14,000	-2,400
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	9,200	10,300	1,100
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,000	11,500	1,500
Manufacturing	4,100	5,300	1,200
Trade	17,100	13,000	-4,100
Transportation and Warehousing	3,900	3,700	-200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,500	3,700	1,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,400	3,600	200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,000	2,800	-200
Educational Services	6,700	5,900	-800
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,000	13,200	2,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,400	2,000	-1,400
Accommodation and Food Services	5,800	6,500	700
Other Services[1]	5,900	6,200	300
Public Administration	4,900	4,300	-600

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment rose by 1.1% or 1,600 to 140,900 and the labour force increased by 1.0% or 1,400 to 146,700 in 2014

In 2014, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region increased by 1.0%. Employment increased by 1,600 while unemployment fell by 200 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate at 64.1% in 2014 was the lowest of all economic regions in the province. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 4.0% in 2014 from 4.1% in 2013 (See Figure 24).

The 2014 participation rate was the lowest in the province, at 64.1%. The unemployment rate at 4.0% was below the provincial average at 4.7%

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate continually fell from May to November and remained below 3.0% for the last two-months of the year.

Figure 24

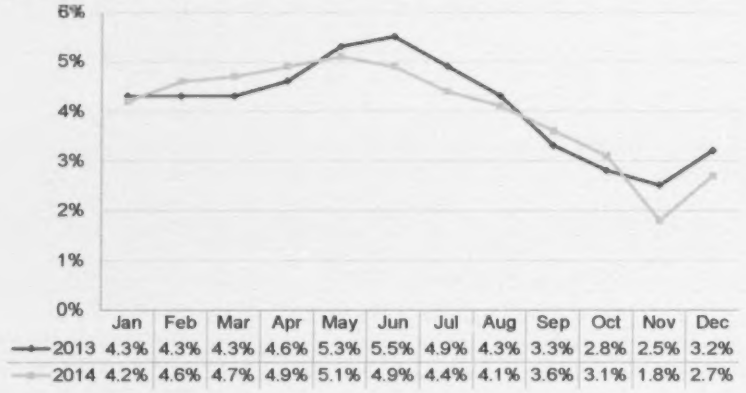
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2013	2014	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	226,000	228,800	1.2%
Labour force (000s)	145,300	146,700	1.0%
Employment (000s)	139,300	140,900	1.1%
Unemployment (000s)	6,000	5,800	-3.3%
Unemployment rate	4.1%	4.0%	
Participation rate	64.3%	64.1%	

Figure 25

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2013-2014

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	3.2%
2014	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	1.8%	2.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Agriculture

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2013 and 2014 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 1,800 compared to a year ago, employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 3,300. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Agriculture, up 4,300; Transportation and Warehousing, up 2,600; and both Other Services, and Public Administration up 1,500. The three industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Manufacturing, down 3,700; Educational Services, down 2,800; and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, down 1,400.

Figure 26

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2013	2014	Change from 2013
Agriculture	18,700	23,000	4,300
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	8,600	7,200	-1,400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	12,200	11,000	-1,200
Manufacturing	12,700	9,000	-3,700
Trade	19,700	20,900	1,200
Transportation and Warehousing	4,700	7,300	2,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,800	4,700	-100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,100	4,900	-1,200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,300	4,200	900
Educational Services	9,300	6,500	-2,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,600	14,000	-600
Information, Culture and Recreation	4,800	5,300	500
Accommodation and Food Services	8,600	8,600	0
Other Services[1]	5,200	6,700	1,500
Public Administration	5,600	7,100	1,500

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definitions

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

a. Did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or
b. Were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and fulltime members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

a. Had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
b. Were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
c. Had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Call us or visit our website for more information or to find the following publications:

- 2014 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review
- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
- Alberta Industry Profiles

www.work.alberta.ca/labour.html (see Labour Market Information)
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